accept no other. The so-called McCarthyites hold exactly the same views political ly as the Parnellites."

United Ireland to-day, In a factional leading editorial, appeals to Irishmen in this strain: "Are you for Ireland and nationality, or for Britain and degradation?" The same paper says Miss Anna Parnell is seriously ill. She was at the seaside trying to recuperate her health when the news of her brother's death was brought to her. Miss Parnell was greatly shocked at the sad intelligence, and is now entirely pros-

Thousands of persons who were unable to pay their last respects to the dead chieftain yesterday, because of the great jam of people and the inclement weather, took advantage of the comparative quiet and tine weather to-day, and besieged Dublin City Hall and crowded around the tomb at Glasnevin Cemetery. An immense number of floral offerings were brought to-day, and for a space of twelve feet around the grave

the ground is covered with them. The health of Mrs. Parnell has not improved. She is still under the constant care of a physician, and her heart is said to be very weak. The physician in attend-ance to-day prevailed upon her to partake of some slight nourishment. She was too weak yesterday to read the brief telegrams sent to her from Dublin during the progress of the funeral.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Would-Be Revolutionists Shot at the Capital of Uruguay-Attempted Assasination. MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 12.-There was serious attempt at revolution here yesterday evening. The members of a revolutionary club in the suburbs of the city fired upon the troops stationed near at hand. The latter returned the volley with deadly effect. Several persons were killed outright and many wounded. Many of the ring leaders of the assault, including a priest, have been apprehended. Attempts were made to assassinate President Coes, and to capture the members of the Junta, but they were unsuccessful. Subsequently the insurgents were dispersed and the city quieted down. The troops in the neighborhood number about 8,000.

Later information is to the effect that the outbreak originated with the Blanco party. The rising seems to have extended everywhere throughout the country distriets, but was speedily and effectually sup-

Perishing for Want of Food.

LONDON, Oct. 12.-Advices from various points in Russia state that great masses of peasants are flowing into the towns from the country districts. Many are perishing from want of food. At least 55,000 have passed through Tiumen slone, seeking food. Many are falling by the roadsides and dying in their tracks. The wanderers have no fuel and the cold is intense. Incendiarism and pillaging are spreading. The destitute Jews expelled from Kiev, Astrachan, Moscow and Odessa are swelling the ranks of the famished thousands. The local authorities everywhere are paralyzed for the want of funds. The organization of relief committees for the distribution of corn to the sufferers has been suspended.

The Dardanelles Incident. CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 12.- The British embassador here, Sir William White, has delivered to the Porte England's reply to the latter's note in regard to the recent passage through the Dardanelles of vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet, and as to the action taken by the Sultan in that matter. England's answer to the note, which the Porte sent to the powers shortly after the passage of the latest volunteer ship, differs essentially from the replies sent by the other powers. The note sent to the Porte through the British embassador, enters into a rull explanation of England's position in the matter and clearly defines

Another Plot Against the Czar.

the ground she takes.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent says: A conspiracy against the life of the Czar has been discovered in Kieff. A printing press used in the publication of seditious matter has been seized there, and there is a serious outbreak among the students of the university, who have been given to violent revolutionary speeches. Many of them have been put under arrest, but this course has failed to moderate the prevalent agitation, and the spirit of revolt is spreading."

Stanley in a Railway Accident.

Rome, Oct. 12,-The Brindisi express, on board of which train were Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Stanley, and Mrs. Tennant, mother of Mrs. Stanley, has been wrecked at Carovigno, nineteen miles from Brindisi. The Stanley party was on its way to Australia, where the explorer is to lecture. They, with all the other passengers on the train, had a narrow escape from death. The express dashed into a baggage train that was on the track near Carovigno. No one was injured.

Cable Notes.

M. Braisson, ex-President of the French Chamber of Deputies, intends introducing a bill granting amnesty to political offenders, including the exiled Rochefort. A collision occurred on the Paris & Rouen railway vesterday. Two trains ran together with great violence, smashing seve ral of the carriages. Twelve persons were

The police of Vienna have arrested a man named Steinart, of Cracow. He is believed to be implicated in the recent bomb outrage at the Rosenthal railway bridge in Bohemia, whereby the life of the Austrian Emperor was jeopardized.

Rt. Hon. Edward Stanhope, British Secretary of State for War, who represents the Horncastle division of Lincolnshire, has informed his constituents that there is no immediate prospect of a general election. He has no reason for believing that it will take place before July, 1893.

An extensive gang of robbers has been discovered at Rome and broken Seventy-five arrests were made. Goldsmiths, money changers, and a number of reputable employes are implicated. Twenty-five robberies were committed by members of the gang, so far as is known, the plunder amounting in all to £25,000. Cardinal Langenieux has written to M. Fallieres, French Minister of Public Worship, declaring that the French pilgrims had nothing whatever to do with the recent Pantheon incidents at Rome; nevertheless he is organizing a committee to stop pilgrimages of such nature. He directs the attention of the government to the anti-French character of the Italian demonstrations on that occasion.

A deputation of the Freisinnige party. headed by Herr Richter, yesterday waited upon Prof. Rudolph Virchow, at Berlin, to congratulate him upon his seventieth birthday. One of the presents carried by the visitors was a beautiful silver column surmounted by a figure of Liberty. The deputation contained two hundred members. The city of Berlin conferred citizenship upon the distinguished Professor, and the scientific bodies united in a present of a gold medal specially struck for the oc-

land, from New York.

Movements of Steamers. London, Oct. 12.-Sighted: Veendam. from Rotterdam; Britannic, from New York GLASGOW, Oct. 12.-Arrived: State of Nebraska, from New York. ANTWERP, Oct. 12 .- Arrived: Western-

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12.-Arrived: Bothnia from New York. COPENHAGEN, Oct. 12.-Arrived: Hekla,

from New York. MOVILLE, Oct. 12.-Arrived: Circassia, from New York.

Losses by Fire.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 .- J. W. Lyons & Co. dealers in rags and paper stock. Brooklyn. suffered \$50,000 loss by fire to-day. Several women employes were severely, but none fatally, mjured by jumping to a neghboring roof for safety.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Oct. 12.-Another incendiary fire occurred last night, and Robert Garnahan is loser of \$2,500 for a fine barn. Shavings were found where the flames were first started. Two mules were

Obituary.

8:53 A. M. to-day.

TOSSED ON HUGE BILLOWS

Severe Storms Encountered by the Umbria and Augusta Victoria.

Decks of Both Vessels Swept by Big Seas-A Large Number of Passengers and Seamen Injured-An Abandoned Ship.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.-Ocean travel just now is attended with peril and discomfort. The Augusta Victoria, Umbria and La Bretagne, three big Atlantic liners, have ar rived here, and report having encountedsevere gales and hurricanes almost the whole way across. The Alaska is one day overdue, but no special alarm is felt for her safety.

The officers of the Umbria report that that vessel took the first heavy weather on Oct. 5 and that it continued until the 9th. A heavy head wind prevailed and a high sea was running. The steamer received no damage: A few of the passengers, however, were injured. On Oct. 7. Mrs. C. P. Morman, of Louisville, Ky., died of apoplexy. Her body was brought to this port. On Oct. 4. the Umbria, which was then eighty-one miles west of Fastnet, spoke a steamer which had passed the Guion-line York. Mr. Alfred Kinnear, of London. who arrived on the Umbria, in giving an account of the experiences of the ship upon her vovage says that at 10 o'clock last Wednesday, while the wind and sea were thundering upon the ship, a pin in the engineer's room was discovered to be loose, and the machinery was stopped, this incident being vaguely described by the engineer in reply to an anxious passenger as "only a bug in the shifter."
The storm increased, the limstorm increased, the Umbia lying at the mercy of the waves and rolling with a dull headaching stolidity, but in four hours they were able to resume their checkered voyage. During the whole of Thursday it continued to blow with great severity from the northwest, the ocean almost resembling mountain scenery of rolling hills. On Friday the water oecame smoother. Two saloon pas-sengers-one, Mr. Harrison, of Sheffieldwere somewhat seriously injured by falling, their injuries necessitating surgical attention.

SWEPT FROM STEM TO STERN.

During a greater part of the trip of the Augusta Victoria, not a passenger was allowed on deck, and the big seas which swept over her from stem to stern made things decidedly unpleasant, if not dangerous, for her experienced seamen. She struck foul weather Sunday, Oct. 4, when only a short distance out of Southampton, and the gale increased in violence for the next four days, so that she could make very little headway. Monday the weather was what Captain Barends calls "black ink." It was raining and hailing at the same time, and the wind from the north west was blowing a full gale. Tuesday, Oct. 6, the gale was raging at its height. Captain Barends was on the upper bridge, and about 9 o'clock sent the first officer below on some errand. Before the officer had reached the deck, Captain Barends called him back. At that moment a tremendous sea struck the ship on the port bow, and hundreds of tons of water came over the forward part of the ship. Had the mate been recalled just at the moment he was he would mevitably have been swept overboard. The forward part of the ship was under water for fully two minutes before the vessel recovered from the shock. Then it was found that the saloon skylight had been smashed in, all the guard-rails and many stanchions carried away. Seven seamen had been knocked about, two of them having collar bones broken, three their hands and arms cut and bruised, and all being disabled. No saloon passengers were allowed on deck, and the steerage passengers were kept below decks for hve whole days. When this big sea struck the ship three saloon passengers were thrown down with such force that they were badly bruised and hurt, and one steerage passenger had his arm broken. During the entire voyage the commander of the Augusta Victoria never slept. He was on the bridge night and day, and it was the unanimous verdict of all on board that to his wonderful seamanship and skill in handling the great vessel were due the safety of ship and passengers. During these four days the steamship's decks were under water most of the time. The seas were like great mountains and the big vessel pitched and plunged violently with every shock. Friday the weather moderated somewhat, and although head winds prevailed better progress was made.

LARGE NUMBER OF CASUALTIES. On the 7th a series of accidents happened that crippled nearly a dozen of the passengers and kept the ship's physician busy. On that day Dr. Lenburn, a saloon passenger, was thrown against the side of a cabin and had his right arm broken. He was removed to the hospital. A few minntes later, as the big ship rolled over on her side, Carl Christiensen, a sailor who was forward, was thrown to the deck by a monster wave, and had his collar-bone broken. August Truelsen, a saloon passenger, was also bruised. In the steerage compartment the misery was very great. The place was crowded to suffocation. At every lurch of the ship they were thrown to the floor, and frequently in trying to rise as the vessel righted herself, they were hurled back again, and not a few received nasty bruises. Filomena Spiroch and Anna Bartova, steerage passengers, were thrown under a table and, striking their heads together, were stunned. Elizabeth Neufeld was also bruised. There were eighteen members of the Epp family in the steerage, and not one of them escaped without a bruise. The father, Heinrich, had his elbow bruised.

On the 8th the storm was at its worst, and during the entire day the main deck was under water. Dr. Stiffens's quarters, and those of most of the officers are on this deck, and they said to-day that not once during the day could they see sky through the port-holes in their cabins. The passengers were not allowed on deck all that day, and many more accidents occurred. A Mrs. White, a saloon passenger, and her daughter, a young girl, were thrown across the cabin by a lurch of the ship, and both had their right arms broken. Mr. Nathan Solomon, a steerage passenger, had his right arm broken. Mr. and Mrs. John Schreiner, of this city, were on board. Mr. Schreiner had his arm broken. Franz Rudolph, a steerage passenger, had his shoulder dislocated by being thrown against a table in the steerage compartment. Among the other passengers in the steerage who were hurt or bruised were: Gretchen Borneman, hurt about the head: Ida Muller, shoulder bruised; Peter Muller, head cut; Herman Witt, knee bruised; Johann Kissling, thigh injured; Marianna Woltas, wrist sprained; Peter Zeph, Louise Kerckel, Henry Rosp, Jacob Schirper. Annie Weiss, Herman Zarzow and Emile John were bruised about the head and face. There were more than twenty others who received bruises of various kinds. They were all attended to on board, and were able to move about to-day. Those who were injured will be held, on landing, at the barge office, unless they can furnish proof that they will not become public charges.

La Bretagne had no mishap of note during the voyage except four days' rough weather and head winds on the other side. When she arrived at the banks the weather was fair, but at Sandy Hook she came into the teeth of the gale and reached quarantine about the same time as the Umbria. The La Bretagne brought \$1,300,000 in gold, and the Umbria \$1,320,000. The Elbe, which arrived Saturday night, brought \$500,000 in

Abandoned at Sea. LONDON, Oct. 12.—The British steamer Norwegian, which arrived at Glasgow vesterday from Montreal, had on board the crew of the British steamer Devonshire, from Barrow, Sept. 30, for New York, which was abandoned 550 miles west of Tory

island. She was a twin screw steamship

316.6 feet long; 35.6 feet broad and 25.6 feet

deep, and was worth at least \$100,000. ----Mrs. Harrison's Charities.

Washington Post. Rarely does any hint of the charities of the White House lady creep into print. It strong currents. Again, other wires touch- days after the fire the firm made an assignmight be judged, therefore, that she could noticeable because the recipients of her | not been devised ere this.

predecessor's bounty generally hastened to get their names into black and white as pensioners or beneficiaries by the grace and pocket-book of the ex-President's young wife. "But," said a woman who has known Mrs. Harrison as intimately as any during her White House life, "on that account you must not think she is not charitable. On the contrary, she is moved deeply by the sad tales brought to her for a happy sequel. The demands for her assistance cannot be numbered, and it requires the most careful scrutiny of the cases and the exercise of good common sense to decide which are the more deserving and how the most benfit can be given. The means at her command for such purposes are not large, but there are few women whom I ever met who were able to afford as much assistance, under the circumstance, as the President's wife does. She is continually doing kind things that never reach the world and are hardly known to her own family even.

DEATH CALLED THE BRIDE,

But Not Until She Had Endowed Her Newly-Made Husband with a Fortune.

Boston, Oct. 12 .- Married at 3 o'clock in the morning and dead at 1:30 o'clock the same afternoon is, briefly, the story of the woman who passed away as Mrs. Lewis P. Rollins, of Somerville. Her maiden name was Kate E. Norcross, and her wedding to Mr. Rollins, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a commercial traveler for a New York hardware firm, had been planned for a date later in the autumn. The wedding and death notices were published at the same time.

Behind them lies a story more often found

in the works of the novelist than in the life of this busy nineteenth century; a story of love and devotion, a death-bed marriage and the disposition of property worth upward of \$100,000. The couple met four or five summers ago in the Maine town of Charleston, and the acquaintance formed there ripened into an engagement later. A week before the day she died Miss Norcross was taken with a severe cold, which rapidly developed into pneumonia, which increased with terrible swiftness until Monday night. When her physician broke the news to her that she could not live, her husband, that was to be, was at the bedside, and in accordance with her wish Rev. A. F. Winship was hastily summoned. "Miss Norcross and Mr. Rollins wish to was the startling message taken not very long after midnight to Mr. Winship at his Perkins-street residence. The bearer was the physician in attendance on Miss Norcross, and the clergyman, surprised though he might be, hastened to answer the summons. An hour later, having with him the marriage license, the clergyman stood by the bedside to which he had been summoned, and there, as the deep-toned church bells tolled the hour of 3, united in the holy bonds of matrimony those whom death was so soon to separate. A strange wedding. Sorrow had fast hold upon the hearts of the few witnesses, but the bride

was cheerfull through it all, believing that everything was for the best. "It is not the sort of a wedding I looked forward to," she said, as she smiled encouragement on those she was so soon to leave. Then her will was drawn, and, though she was growing weaker and her pulse was only a feeble fintter, she signed it with a mind perfectly clear and a hand which seemed to gain strength and steadiness for that especial purpose. The will was witnessed by the clergyman, the physician and an attendant. It gives the bulk of the property, reputed to be worth not far from \$100,000, to Mr. Rollins. The balance goes to the Charleston (Me.) Academy. Then she gradually sank, and passed away just ten hours after the weird ceremony was

Her father was a well known resident of Somerville. About twenty years ago he retired from a successful lumber business, and up to the time of his death was interested in literary pursuits. He is reported to have said, while in business, that he was the sum on which he retired, no one doubts that it has grown by careful handling. In his will Mr. Norcross left the bulk of his property to his daughter. His estate is still unsettled, and one of Miss Norcross's motives in marrying was undoubtedly that everything might be properly looked after. She leaves no nearer relatives than cousins. To-day she was laid away in the little Maine town in which she lived.

GERMANS WILL EAT OUR BREAD.

[Concluded from First Page.] given up their lives on the Nation's battle field, for such are a majority of the census women clerks. And this is what is called attacking the census."

MINOR MATTERS.

An Investigation of Indian Contract School Ordered by Commissioner Morgan.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has written a letter to Dr. Dorchester, the superintendent of Indian schools, in which the latter is instructed to visit the contract schools and subject them to the same thorough inspection which is made in the case of government schools. The Commissioner also says: "I think it would be especially desirable also for you to examine the text-books in use in these schools and see whether they are adapted to the purposes. You will say, distinctly and emphatically, to all persons connected with contract schools that whenever it is found they are using their influence against the government schools by advising pupils to stay away. by advising parents to withhold their children, by advising agents not to co-operate with the government, or in any way, di rectly or indirectly, that they will be held strictly responsible for it, and, if the necessity comes upon the office, which I hope will not, the office will not hesitate to annul the contract with such institutions of

Gen. Kautz's Views on Recruiting Soldiers. WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.-Brig.-Gen. A. V. Kautz, commanding the Department of the Columbia, in his annual report to the War Department, says: The recruits for the army should be obtained from the young. ambitious and energetic sons of patriotic citizens, and the army should cease to be the refuge of the inefficient, indolent and wandering element of the country. The recruits should be furnished from all parts of the Union in proportion to the population, to serve as a rule only on enlistment and then be returned to their homes to serve as officers in the event of war and as instructors for the State military organizations in time of peace. The support of the government to this end would raise the standing of the enlisted man at once to one of respectability, and secure the enlistment of proper material, which cannot now be obtained in view of the low estimation which the average civilian entertains for the soldier in time of peace. It would also give a distinctive and republican character to our army, which I regard as very essential under our form of government. We cannot hope to popularize the army so long as we ape the methods and details of European armies, and there is no necessity for so doing."

General Notes. WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.-Superintendent Kimball has received the following telegram from keeper Tracy at Assateague: "The United States steamer Despatch is all broken up. A watch was kept on ship both day and night. The officers and crew are boarding at the station, and are being cared for as well as possible. to-day offered for sale to the Treasury Department, 500,000 onnces were purchased at prices ranging from 97.40 to 97.50 cents.

Dangers of the Trolley.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. The trolley system for street-cars is open to the general objections to overhead wires. Probably the danger to passengers by the strong electric currents seeking connection with the rails is greatly overestimated. But there are other dangers. The wires are liable to break and dangle in the street. | the secretary of the Morse company. On Such an accident means death to every living creature coming in contact with the ing the trolleys are liable to carry danger

CHILDREN OF CRIMINALS.

How to Save Them from Evil Ways Discussed

at the Prison Reform Congress.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 12.-It was long after 10 o'clock, the hour set for the beginning of business, when Hon, R. B. Hayes, prestdent of the association, called the prison congress to order this morning. Rev. Father Voight, of New Jersey, led in prayer. After miscellaneous business had been transacted Judge Francis Wayland was introduced. The subject of his address was: "How shall the children of victous or cruel parents be prevented from becoming criminals?" After Judge Wayland had concluded the question was discussed by Col. Gardiner Tufts, of Warnersville, Mass.; Judge Nicholson, of Detroit; G. W. Round, of New York; Judge Brinkerhoft, of Mans-field, O.; Rev. Father Boyd, o' New Jersey; Chaplain Howell, of Nebraska, and Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Elmira, N. Y.

Father Canevin, of this city, said that if the nomes can be reached, and the fathers and mothers infused with the spirit of Christianity, there will be no need of penal institutions for the youth. By the very law of nature the child belongs to the parent. By the Constitution of our State religion cannot be forced upon any child. There is no morality without religion. At this point in Father Canevin's address.

Warden Patten, of Indiana, asked him whether the child should be taught that

the laws of church or State should stand

supreme in the teaching of the children. The father made a reply which brought forth the hearty applause of the audience. He said: "Teach the child its duty to the church, and it has already learned its duty to the state. The great principle of Christianity should not be lost." The afternoon was spent in a visit to the Riverside penitentiary. At the evening session addresses were delivered by Michael J. Cassidy, warden of the eastern Pennsylvania prison, and by John H. Patterson, warden of the New Jersey State prison, at

Trenton. The session closed after the read-

ing of a paper on criminal statistics by Dr.

Roland P. Falkner, of the University of

Pennsylvania. DUTY OF THE SAVER OF SOULS.

[Concluded from First Page.] diately afterward again aroused Mr. Atkinson by referring to a remark made by Mr. be married at once; she is dying. Will you | Snape, to the effect that one of the English | with malfeasance in office. political parties had ridden into power on a beer barrel, and adding: "We have never

learned that their party was divorced from the beer barrel.' Mr. Atkinson replied excitedly that the party never was married to it. Dr. Balmer rejoined that he was sixty years of age and as competent to form a judgment as others. If the gentleman was in the British Parliament he would be expelled.

At this stage Dr. Morley, of New Zeland, raised the point of order that it was not competent to discuss English politics in the conference. Dr. Balmer replied that his allusions to

politics had been called forth by the preceding speakers. He hoped he would be allowed to occupy his full five minutes. "I hope you won't," was Mr. Atkinson's parting shot. But Dr. Balmer was allowed to speak for a few minutes, and confined himself to his subject of the proper functions of the press.

The business committee reported back the memorial touching the close of the World's Columbian Exposition on Sunday, and recommended the appointment of the following committee to prepare an appropriate expression of the judgment of the conference: Bishop C. H. Fow-ler, J. H. Carlyle, Dr. L. C. Curtz, Dr. David Allison, Bishop Fitzgerald, Dr. T. B. Stephenson, Bishop Gaines, Mr. T. Morgan Harvey, Mr. Thomas Snape, Mr. Thomas Lawrence. The motion was carried, and the committee will meet to-morrow. The council then adjourned, after a motion had been read to the effect that the fraternal delegates from other denominations, including Rev. Dr. T. W. Chambers, Rev. John Hall would retire when he made \$50,000. If that | and Rev. Dr. W. N. Markland, representing the Reformed Presbyterian churches, would be received to-night in the church.

UNLIKE ROYALTY.

Twelve Handred Methodists Received by the President with Democratic Simplicity.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.-At the White House to-day there was a marked illustration of the difference between the institutions of democracy and those of royalty. The President and Mrs. Harrison were called upon by the twelve hundred delegates of the Ecumenical Methodist Conference now here. The President came from his office desk and appeared before the visitors in his customary business suit. But the foreign delegates, particularly those of England, regarded the ceremony as one similar to an audience with the Queen and they came in the full dress attire usual at such state occasions. Rev. Henry John Farmer Atkinson, of Sussex, England, who is a Member of Parliament and a county official, as well as a Methodist divine, were the full dress of his official position, consisting of a bright red coat and three-cornered cocked hat. The other English delegates were full dress suits. The President had three receptions to-day, to the Supreme Court, the Methodist ministers and the public.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Dalton gang of robbers is said to be surrounded by officers in a corner of Indian Territory. Fireman Thomas Rogers, of Albert Lea,

was killed in a railway collision near Chickopee, Minn., Sunday. Three additional arrests have been made at Omaha of citizens charged with participating in Friday night's lynching.

Rev. William Greer, an aged preacher living in Wilkes county, North Carolina, was killed by his son, Sherman Greer. The latter was intoxicated. Mercy Fernandez, aged ten, of San Francisco, locked in a room three younger

sisters. The latterupset a lamp and Grace, aged four, was burned to death. The Republicans have nominated Charles E. Belknap to fill the vacancy caused by the death of M. H. Ford, Congressmanelect for the Fifth district of Michigan. Baltimore was a "closed" town Sunday.

Ancient Sabbath laws were resurrected and enforced. Milk, ice and newspapers were the only things allowed to be sold. The convention of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, which is booked to meet at St. Louis Oct. 14 to 16, will not be a success owing to a war between the local

practitioners. The three San Francisco morning papers, the Call, Chronicle and Examiner, united in protesting against the site selected by Secretary Foster for the postoffice building in that city.

The fifth annual convention of the Master Brewers' Association of the United States. composed of the superintendents and foremen of most of the large breweries of the United States, is in session at St. Louis. Gen. Felix Agnus, of Baltimore, last night gave a dinner in honor of Secretary Foster and Secretary Rusk, of Washington, and Mr. W. J. Arkell, Mr. Bernard Gillam

and Mr. John A. Sleicher, of New York. Near Long Prairie, Minn., three boys were out hunting, when Antone Anderson dropped a bullet into the barrel of his gun and, playfully pointing the gun at Charles Schwartz, said: "I guess I will shoot, Charlie, without any powder." The gun, however, was loaded, and Schwartz was instantly killed.

The dead body of a girl about ten years old was washed up on the beach at Bedloe's island, New York, yesterday. The throat Of the 187,000 ounces of silver which were | was cut nearly from ear to ear. The child was dressed in a kilt dress with a white waist, black stockings and black shoes. The body appeared to have been in the water several days.

> Charged with Embezzling \$60,000. St. Louis, Oct. 12.-New developments in connection with the sudden disappearance of Wm. Evans, secretary of the Morse Wool-scouring Company, which occurred several days ago, place the amount of the shortage discovered at \$60,000. Evans was Sept. 7 the Morse Wool-scouring Company establishment wasdestroyed by fire. Three ment. After the fire the Morse company and has not been heard of since. He is | the world's fair.

said to have gone to Chicago. Evans joined the Morse company about one year ago, and it is said purchased \$5,000 of stock. He was made secretary, and implicit confidence was placed in him. Suspicion was aroused after his appearance and an investigation was put afoot. A complaint was filed yesterday before the prosecuting attorney charging Evans with the embezzlement of \$60,000.

GIVEN NO CHANCE FOR LIFE.

Cruel Mexican Law That Allows Political Prisoners to Be Shot Without Trial.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 12. - Seven miles below Rio Grande City, Tex., and on the opposite side of the river, the body of the nephew of Julian Flores, a suspected revolutionist, swings to a tree with nineteen bullet holes in it. He was arrested some days ago, and left for Victoria under a guard of soldiers. The corpse is rotting away, but no one is bold knough to cut it down. Felippe Silinas, another member of Garzia's band, was caught on the 8th inst., and has been "removed" in the same way. The soldiers excuse the deaths of these men by stating they were killed under warrant of the State. There is a law permitting the shooting of a prisoner who attempts to escape. By its warrant hundreds of men have been executed in Mexico within the past five years. A political prisoner is given to understand that he must make a break for liberty, and that if he does not he will be shot any how. The victim is allowed to put some ten yards of space between himself and his captors and is then tumbled on his face with bullets through the back. It is noticeable that these escapes never occur in a thickly wooded or bushy country where the fugitive would have some chance to dodge. The military rule instituted by the Mexican generals along the Rio Grande since the Garzia outbreak is an exceedingly strict one and the the people are afraid to be seen in groups of two and three.

Charged with Malfeasance in Office. New York, Oct. 13 .- John Hoey, president of the Adams Express Company, was yesterday deprived of his position as president and trustee by the unanimous vote of the full board of managers. Mr. Hoey was charged Spooner, the vice-president of company, tendered his resignation mediately after the board voted the expulsion of the president, and the resignation was accepted. salary was \$30,000 per annum. The trouble which overtook Mr. Hoev day was foreshadowed last spring in a suit brought by Henry Sperburn against him. Clapp Spooner and Edward A. Taft were co-defendants. The action was brought to recover sum of money approximating a half million dol-

Montana's "Highway Lady." HELENA, Mont., Oct. 12.-The female highway robber arrested here last Friday, while attempting to leave town in man's attire, proves to be a nervey young woman. She is also a versatile prevaricator. Her name has been discovered from letters in her possession. Instead of being Bertie Miller she is Helen Forstund and her parents live not far from Spokane Falls, Wash. Helen was the baby and beauty of the family, but her waywardness has been a source of deep grief to her relatives. Saturday the city marshal secured a complete outfit of woman's wear and the female bandit donned the attire of her sex, in which she presented quite a striking appearance. She soon tired of the limitations of corset and shirt, however, and again appeared at the cell door in cutaway andt rousers. Some of the exploits Helen claims credit for are already discredited, but her description tallies with that of the author of two or three bold acts in Butte.

COL. RICE'S DUDE CLOTHES.

The Indiana Democrats Object to the Gordon Sash and Tan Shoes. New York Mail and Express.

Col. James H. Rice, ex-Auditor of Indiana, and one of the most versatile Democrats in the Hoosier State, has been successful in his political mission to this city, and has gone back home. He came to counteract the influence of editor Scott Ray, of Shelbyville, who asserted that his State was for Governor Hill. Now, the Democrats of Indiana pride themselves upon not being for any candidate until the proper time comes, and good reasons have been shown, and so Colonel Rice and others came on to explain that Governor Hill, Mr. Cleveland and ex-Governor Gray all had friends in the State.

Colonel Rice remained several weeks in elegant apartments in the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and the Indiana papers heard that he was dressing in a style not compatible with the traditions of the Hoosier State

Mr. Louis Howland, the well-known freetrade writer, formerly of Indianapolis, but now a resident of this city, is the intimate friend of Colonel Rice, and is alarmed about his political future. A reporter saw Mr. Howland puffing a thin cigar. He was g time: "Poor Jim Rice! He has. I am afraid, lost prestige in Indiana." 'Why, his political mission here was

highly successful, was it not?" "Ob, yes. He is a born diplomatist and has winning ways. But his diplomatic mission here has, I fear, injured him at home. Have you not seen the Indiana papers on Colonel Jim's city way of dress-

The reporter had not, and Mr. Howland sadly explained: "You see, when the Colonel arrived here several weeks ago it was intensely hot, and some friend of his in an evil moment persuaded him to buy a red Gordon sash and tan-colored shoes. Well, he weighs about three hundred pounds net, and you can imagine how his dude city costume looked on him. A newspaper here described his costume with painful realism, the Indiana papers copied it. and Such a howl went up from one end of the State to the other that its echoes are still echoing. No one had ever seen the plain, matter-of-fact Jim Rice in dude clothes. Then he was surely leading a double life, dressing one way in New York and another in Indiana. It seems a small thing, but as soon as the Colonel heard that the people in his State had read about his city costume he hurried home."

"Do you think he will be able to make things satisfactory?" "I hope so, for there is not a better man living than the Colonel. I would not like to see a bright career ended all on account of a red sash. I never saw the Colonel

Rice's chances for the governorship next "He may defeated for the nomination on account of it. But the people of Indiana are forgiving."

"Hello" Across the Ocean.

Gorman Gray, an electrician of note, has a plan under consideration to lay the telephone lines from America to Europe. The

Kansas City Star.

long-distance telephoning has been carried to such perfection that Mr. Gray declares that it is practicable to carry "helio" messages through the entire width of the Atlantic ocean by means of a cable which will cost far less than the present cables, and which will be one-tenth as heavy. Might Be True.

Mrs. Clamps-A man out West asserts

that he is living on air-nothing in the world but air. Do you believe that? Mr. Clamps-Well, I dunno. A good many people live on bakers' bread. No Danger of Excess. New York Weekly.

Doctor-It is a little difficult to diagnose your case. Perhaps you have been eating too much. Patient-Impossible. This hotel is run

on the European plan.

Look Out for Indiana. Boston Transcript.

Highest of all in Leavening Power. - U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

GRANT'S FEALTY TO FRIENDS. How He Reinstated the Son of an Old Com-

rade in Office. Pittsburg Dispatch. "Of the most prominent traits in General Grant's character," said Colonel T. R. Matheson, when the conversation turned on the late President, "was the steadfast manner in which he stuck to his friends. I can recall a case which illustrates that. In 1873 the term of a Western Senator expired, and before leaving Washington he secured a position in the Postoffice Department for his only son, a bright young fellow, whose only failing was an indulgence in an occasional spree. Marshall Jewell was then Postmaster General, and he had appointed the boy. After a month or so of work, he went on a spree, and under its effects resigned his position. When he had straightened up, and realized his trick, his heart was broken; out of money, out of place, with a wife and child to take care of, he didn't know where to turn. All at once he thought of General Grant, and off he went to the White House. His acquaintance with the attaches readily procured him an audience with the President, to whom he made a clean breast of the whole affair. "'Can you stop drinking?' asked the President.

"Yes, sir,' replied the young man. "Will you promise me not to touch drop of anything intoxicating for a year? "'Yes, sir,' came the answer. Taking a card, Grant wrote: 'The Postmast-general will please remstate Mr. ——— to his clerkship in the Postoffice Department. U. S. G.' He handed this to the son of his old friend, and told him to be a man. "The young man was soon in the Post-

master-general's office. The official slowly read the card. 'There is no vacancy,' he said. 'I have filled your place. However put an application on file, and it will be considered in its turn.' The clerk returned in a dejected mood, to the White House, " 'He said there was no vacancy, did he?' said the President, 'and told you to file an application, eh? Well, you can't file that wife and baby of yours, can you?' Grant took the card and wrote on the reverse side' You make a vancy or I will.' "'The President of the United States can

have my resignation if he desires it,' said the Postmaster-general, testily, when the the message was handed to him, but he cannot put you in this department while I am at the head of it.' The now thoroughly-discouraged suppliant for office once more returned to the White House and told Grant what the Post-

master-general had said.

" 'Take this young man over to the Navy Department,' said the President to a clerk whom he called from an adjoining room 'and say to Secretary Robeson that I desire his appointment as clerk.' This time the appointment was made. There was a Cabinet council next day and Grant asked for and was tendered and accepted the Postmaster-general's resigna-

tion. The cierk? He kept his promise, and is to-day a respected, sober man." STORY OF A CORNER LOT.

Why Colonel Ingersoll Changed His Opinion of Roscoe Conkling.

Washington Correspondence Boston Journal.

There was recently sold in' a fashionable

quarter in the northwestern portion of this city a building lot at \$7 per square foot. Part of that history shows why "Bob" That tract of land has a history. Ingersoll was a genuine mourner at the grave of Roscoe Conkling. Many years ago most of us remember Clarke Ingersoll, the brother of Robert G. Ingersoll, a man beloved by all who knew him, and in many respects a different type of man from his eloquent surviving brother. Eben Clarke Ingersoll, when in Congress, was a friend of Roscoe Conk-That friendship did not end their lives. In the exciting financial period subsequent to the last great panic Clark Ingersoll became embarrassed. He was the owner of considerable unimproved real estate in this city, purchased in the midst of a period of speculation. The boom had died with the panic and Mr. Ingersoll was threatened with ruin. At that time he came to his friend Roscoe Conkling, and the latter advanced him \$30,000 on a second mortgage on this speculative land. The land, if forced to a sale at that time, would not have brought enough to have paid the first mortgage, to say nothing of the second. But Roscoe Conkling loaned the money. He did more than that. Some time afterward, Mr. Conkling, as is known here to a few friends, arranged to surrender the notes for that \$30,000 loan, without consideration, to Mr. Ingersoll, and was about to deiver them to him in order that the second mortgage might be released of record the very week that Clarke Ingersoll was so looking sad, and when Colonel Rice's name | suddenly stricken and died. It was over | it can creep through a two-inch knot hele was mentioned he said, as if repeating | the grave of that brother that Col. Robert | in a fence. I have laughed myself sore something that had been echoing in his | G. Ingersoll delivered that famous funeral | more times than once at the persistence of oration in which his heart seemed to gain the victory over his intellect, and in which. more than in any other public utterance, the great orator appeared to grasp, hopelessly, tality. Long afterward, when the estate | hole."

> transaction with Roscoe Conkling became known. The notes had never been pressed for payment, and they were still in Mr. Conkling's possession estate of Eben C. Inger-had not been harassed by Meanwhile, however, another speculative movement in Washington real estate began. In consequence of this the administrators of E. C. Ingersoll were enabled to sell the unimproved lots in question for enough to pay off the first and second mortgages, and to leave a handsome sum to the widow. After that Robert G. Ingersoll never spoke of Roscoe Conkling as a "well-dressed sneer."

of Clarke Ingersoll was fully settled, this

ASTHMA AND GOOSE FEATHERS. The One Tabooes the Other, but the Ol Goose Is Picked Just the Same. New York Sun

"There isn't one pound of goose feathers used to-day where there were twenty pounds used ten years ago," said a dealer. 'There are several reasons for this, the principal one being that the feather bed has gone entirely out of fashion.

"Now, what do you suppose had a great

deal to do with driving the feather bed out wear anything of the kind in Indiana, and of favor? Asthma and hay fever. They I was shocked to see him rigged up in dude have done more than any other thing attire." 'Do you think it will injure Colonel | beds and pillows, for it was discovered a few years ago that feather beds and asthma had a strong atlinity for each other, and that nothing would start an asthmatic wheezing so quickly as a couch of goose feathers. Asthmatics were not long in finding it out, and the taboo of the feather bed and pillow extended to all parts of the country. The goose owes a great deal of its latter-day comfort to the asthma. That is, unless it is true that the plucking of the feathers from a live goose is not accompanied by pain, as many people profess to believe, but I have very grave doubts of such being the fact. "Oh, yes. Feathers must be taken from live geese if the comfort and health of peo-

ple who persist in their attachment to feather beds are to be considered. Dead feathers are as inelastic as husks, and are mimical to the health of the sleeper. New live feathers are by no means pleasant, but dead ones are simply unbearable to a sensitive person. A goose that is being plucked never utters a sound, and it is because of this that the impression prevails among all geese pickers that no pain attends the process. It is just as reasonable to say that it doesn't hurt a goose to yank the feathers by the handful out of the tenderest spots on a goose's body as it would be to say that it doesn't hurt a man to have his whiskers pulled out. I have heard people say that a goose rather enjoys being picked, the sensation being, they declare, something similar to that blissful feeling that overtakes a pig when you scratch his back. That is all nonsense. It hurts a goose terribly to be plucked, and the If it were suffering more agony than a horse I utes and spread between the layers of cake

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES. From Indianapolis Union Station

Trains run by Central Standard Time. Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore, (d 4:45 a m Washington, Philadelphia and New d 2:00 p m York.

Arrive from the East, d 11:40 a m, d 1:25 p m

and d 9:00 p m. Leave for Columbus, 9:00 a m.; arrive from Columbus, 3:45 p m; leave for Richmond, 4:00 p m; arrive from Richmond, 9.00 a m. Leave for Chicago, d 11:50 a m, d 11:30 p m; arrive from Chicago, d 3:20 p m; d 3:30 a m. Leave for Louisville, d 3:40 a m, 8:00 a m, d 3:30 p m. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:45 a m. 6 p m; d 10:50 p m. Leave for Columbus, Ind., 4:30 p m. Arrive from Columbus, 10:25 a m. Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:30 a m. 4:10 a in; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo, 10:55

d. daily; other trains except Sunday. VANDALIA LINES TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.

At Indianapolis Union Station: Leave for St. Louis 7:30 a.m., 11:50 a. m., 1:35 p. m., 11:00 p. m. All trains connect at Terre Haute for E. & T. H. points. Evansville sleeper on 11:00 p. m. train. Greencastle and Terre Haute Acc., leaves 4:00 Arrive from St. Louis, 3:30 a. m., 4:15 a. m., 1:55 p. m., 5:20 p. m., 7:45 p. m. Terre Haute and Greencastle Acco. arrives at

Sleeping and Parlor cars are run on through

LEBERGUIL ROW ALEASY & SEIGHE RELIGIO

a m, 5:05 p m.

PULLMAN CAR LINE Leave Indianapolis. No. 32-Chicago Lim., Pullman Vestibuled coaches, parlor and dining ear, daily11:35 are Arrive in Chicago 5:20 pm.

THE VESTIBULED

No. 34-Chicago Night Ex., Pullman Vesti-

Pullman vestibuled sleepers for Chicago stand at west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. m., daily. Ticket Offices-No. 26 South Illinois street, and at Union Station.



NOTICE.

8. PENNSYLVANIA St

Sealed proposals for an Electric-light plant for the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane will be received and opened at 1:30 p. m., Oct. 19, at the Hespital. Revised specifications can be had on applica-tion to C. E. WRIGHT, Superintendent.

with the colic just at sight of you, but if you corner it up and pelt it with stones it seems to forget that it has a voice, and will take all the punishment you give it with-

out making a noise. "There is much to study about a goose, Just take observation of a flock the first time you get a chance. They will amuse you for an hour. A goose positively has not the slightest idea of its height, depth or breadth. The statement that every goose that passes over the sill of an open barn-door ducks its head, no matter if the door is twenty feet high, is as true as true can be. And while a goose will always believe that there is danger of its bumping its head as it passes over the sill of the barn door, it is equally positive that some old goose in trying to enter an inclos ure through a hole in a fence hardly big enough for her to get her head through, while a gate wide enough for a team of perhaps, but in great anguish, for immor- horses was open within three feet of the

SEARCHING FOR COMETS. Professor Barnard, of Lick Observatory, Leads

All His Brother Astronomers. Detroit Free Press. There are a small number of astronomers who spend all, or at least a large part of their time in searching the heavens ip order to be first in seeing some new comet. Those who work persistently, under favorable circumstances, may hope to be successful and, from time to time, add a new comet to the number already known. The number of comets which may be seen with the best telescopes is undoubtedly great; some one has said that they are as numerous as the fishes of the sea, which may or may not be an exaggeration. Be that as it may, several are discovered every year, and this year is not an exception, for five have been discov-

ered since the 1st of last January. Mr. E. E. Barnard, of the Lick Observatory, has been the most successful in find ing them. He has at his command the best of instruments; he is favored with the clearest of skies, and no night seems long enough to tire him out. Add to these his keen, practical eye and you have the ele-

ments of his success. Quite recently he has discovered two comets, one on the 27th of September, the other on the 2d of October. The first is extremely faint, being situated at 13.5 magnitude. It is situated in the constellation Aquarius, almost midway between Jupiter and Attair. The second is bright telescopic comet. is moving southward so rapidly that it will be beyond the reach of telescopes in this latitude in a very few days. In latitudes where it is visible, it may be found in the morning in the constellation Navis. Although it is actually approaching the sun, its apparent distance is increasing, thus bringing it into a more favorable position

for observation. Great Virtue in Tobacco. Arkansas Traveler. Doctor (to first patient)-Suffering from

indigestion, ch? Yes, sir. "How about tobacco!" "Well, I smoke." "Ah, and you'll have to give it up." Same doctor (to second visitor)-Stomach

trouble, eh? "Yes sir., "How about tobacco?" "I don't use it."

"Well, you'd better smoke." Virtuous Grover. Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Grover Cleveland emitted a series of wails in his New York speech about the 'wholesale debauchery and corruption of the people." The ex-President is never so happy as when blubbering because other people are not as good as he is.

Jelly-Grate the yellow rind of one lemonly reason that it doesn't make a fuss is on, add the juice, a great spoonful of wa-NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 12. -Ex-Governor | not be classed in the front rank of good | to distant points. It is unfortunate that | began an investigation of the books of the | Massachusetts expects to lead all lands | that it doesn't seem to know enough. A | ter, one-half cup of sugar, one egg and a Bigelow died at the New Haven House at | Samaritans, and it seems all the more some other practicable and safer system has | company, whereupon Evans disappeared and States in her educational exhibits at | goose will squawk and cackle and clarter as | small piece of butter. Let it boil ten min-